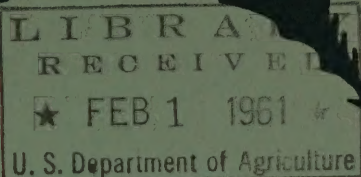


HANDBOOK and Catalog

[1961]



How to...

- Select
- Plant
- Care for

DWARF FRUIT TREES

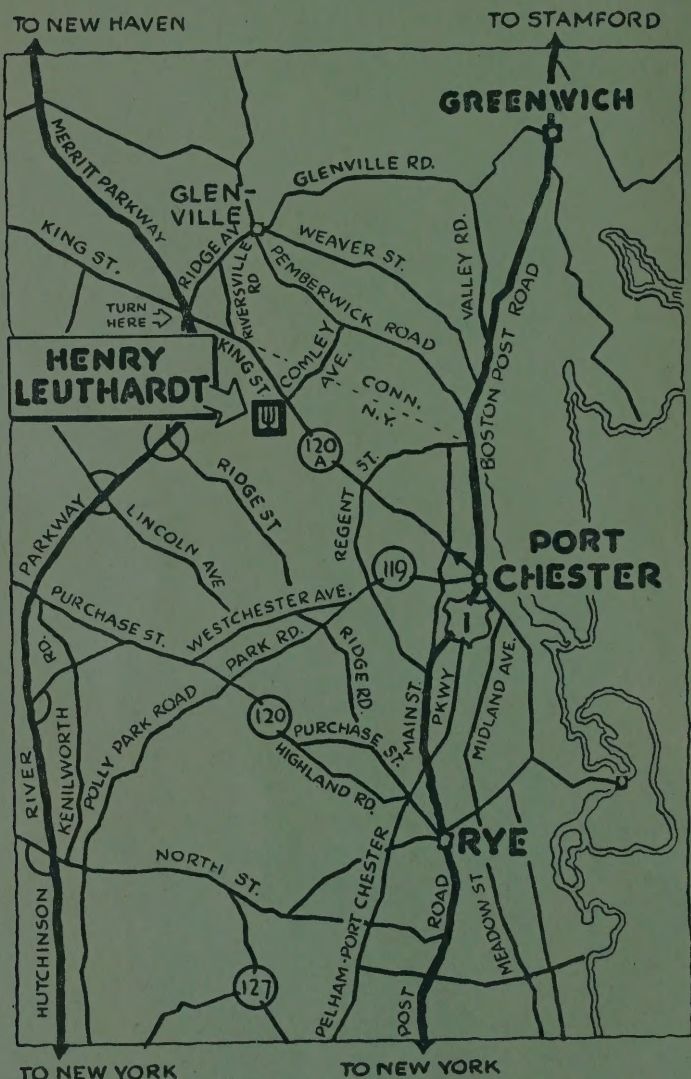
Espalier Trained Fruit Trees
Hybrid Grape Vines

HENRY LEUTHARDT
Port Chester • New York

VISIT OUR DISPLAY GROUNDS

Seeing Is Believing

This Road Map will guide you, and a personal visit will show you many examples of our Dwarf and Espalier Trained Fruit Trees — helping you to make selections best suited to your individual needs. Open daily until 5 P.M. and on Saturday and Sunday during the Fall and Spring shipping season. During the Summer and Winter, please make an appointment.



HENRY LEUTHARDT

*America's Original Specialist in Dwarf and
Espalier-Trained Fruit Trees*

KING STREET AT LOCH LANE

PORT CHESTER . . . NEW YORK

Telephone: WEstmore 9-2966

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PLEASE NOTE

For your convenience and information, we have written this catalog. As you read it you will note that we have included much information that is not ordinarily found in a Nursery catalog. We hope you will go through this Handbook with care, for we are sure you will find it of much help. For the novice it will provide an introduction into the field of Dwarf and Espalier Trees, for the more advanced and experienced gardener, it will act as a supplement to your garden library.

You will not find any colored pictures in this catalog. We do not believe that we have to sell our trees by the color of the fruit; often the fruit that does not have the most pleasing color has by far the best flavor. A crisp, juicy apple with a yellow or russeted skin is more desirable than one of bright red color but with mealy, dry flesh.



Henry Leuthardt tending an 8-Armed Palmette in nursery

Dear Friend and Customer:

I am very pleased to send you this catalog.

In the text and pictures, it will give you the factual details about these most interesting and practical Dwarf and Espalier Trained Fruit trees. A careful reading will, I am sure, make you want to have some in your garden.

The growing of fruit trees in the Home Garden has become of great importance today. Fruit prices have increased considerably. Every home owner asks himself, "Why can't I grow my own fruit?"

You can—but buying and planting fruit trees is just the preliminary step. You can grow Dwarf fruit trees the easy and successful way, if you remember to pick a good location, make the right choice of trees, plant them properly, and care for them. Then, you are bound to enjoy the pleasures, profits and wonderful advantages these highly tested Dwarf trees offer.

I have devoted a lifetime specializing exclusively in Dwarf Fruit Trees. At my start, I had the inherited experience of a long line of Swiss ancestors who have excelled in the propagation of fruit trees. After consulting diverse Experimental Stations here and in the East, West and Mid-West, and combining over 30 years experience in this country, I have succeeded in raising only those varieties which can be successfully grown by the home gardener in this country's climate, and, I can say that every statement in the catalog is made in good faith and with conviction of its truth, in which National and State Agricultural Experimental Stations support.

Naturally we are in business to make a living. In all sincerity, we will not sell you any trees if we have the slightest suspicion you have no chance of success. All my customers, who have come into personal contact with me, will vouch for this. Our business is not of an easy nature—it involves hard work, a large amount of knowledge, and an investment which is not justified by its income—but, my whole heart is in growing these Dwarf trees to perfection.

In conclusion, let me say that I take a personal interest in seeing that each of my customers has complete satisfaction, and gains a Fruitful new interest in his garden.

If you have a problem, please feel free to consult me for advice. My candid opinion will help you to gain the full advantage of my 50 years of knowledge in this field, extensive resources, sound policies, plus my ancestors' experience. These facts are your best assurance of lasting satisfaction.

We thank you for your valued inquiry. We also thank all our good customers who have cooperated wholeheartedly to make our business progressive.

*Very truly yours,
HENRY LEUTHARDT*

INTRODUCTION

The Dwarf and Espalier trained fruit trees that we sell are grown in N. Y. State, in our main nursery on the South Shore of Long Island and in Westchester County. They have proven their hardiness and resiliency over and over again—we ship trees all over the United States, and into Canada. Our trees are grown under every weather and soil condition most successfully. They are all healthy, hardy specimens, carefully chosen and tried for their suitability to this country's soil and climate.

It will pay you to plant these Northern grown fruit trees that have proven most satisfactory to growers throughout the United States because of the extra strength and hardiness our rigorous climate develops in them.

Fruit trees grown in the southern states and sold here in the north have not the same capacity of surviving our zero winters as they have never experienced sub-zero weather and are in danger of losing their main branches, thus resulting in an imperfect tree when subjected to our cold winters.

For many years our stock has been the standard of excellence. It costs less than questionable sorts when high quality and genuine satisfaction are considered. Therefore, one is never justified in planting stock of cheap and inferior quality. At the present, owing to increased demand for dwarf trees, there is increased interest in growing clonal rootstocks. It is more difficult and more expensive to grow clonal rootstocks than seedling rootstocks. Seedling rootstock is never true, hence the variation in growth. We specialize only in clonal stock grown from our own stool plantation. Our trees are guaranteed to be the real Dwarf trees grafted on true Malling Rootstocks, Nos. 2, 4, 7 and 9, according to their special needs. We are probably the only growers in America who keenly discriminate between Malling Strains for each particular purpose. Secondly, our stock consists of a large selection of fruit varieties that were introduced before the Embargo of 1928 and are now scarce in this country. Those who lived or traveled abroad will easily recognize these varieties in our catalog.

No home grounds, whether large or small, should be without fruit trees—the product of which contribute greatly to healthful and enjoyable meals. Moreover, growing these trees will be an educational and interesting avocation.

There is nothing like fresh fruit on the table. Home grown fruit, like home cooking, full of natural vitamins, is by far the best. The luscious fruit is esteemed for its tree-ripened, juiciness, delicacy and richness of flavor. Select and grow the very choicest varieties, which are neither to be obtained in the stores or never reach the markets, because, due to their very fine qualities, they

cannot be used commercially. Only the Home Owner can grow these special varieties and let the fruit stay on the trees until they have reached their peak of ripeness and flavor. Unless you can enjoy ripe fruit from your grounds, you will never know what fresh fruit has to offer.

Our catalog contains a choice selection of trees suitable for a variety of purposes. Look it over. Select the trees best suited to your requirements. Plant fruit trees now and see them bear fruit next year.

Gardening has become a very popular outdoor sport among the American people. The garden has become a center of entertainment, rendering plenty of exercise, both mentally and physically.

When you order direct from us, you can rest assured, not only are you dealing with a reliable house built through hard work, honesty and fair dealings, but, you are sure to get a Genuine Eastern Grown Leuthardt Tree. Our 30 years' experience growing dwarf and Espalier fruit trees under American conditions is evidence our trees will thrive well wherever other fruit trees grow. Our many years of progress, satisfied customers and repeated orders is our Guarantee. You will find our stock sturdy, heavy rooted, true to name and quality and free from diseases. In fact, you will be delighted with our nursery stock.

Orders will be filled in rotation. We urge you to send us your order now. Delay will result in disappointment.

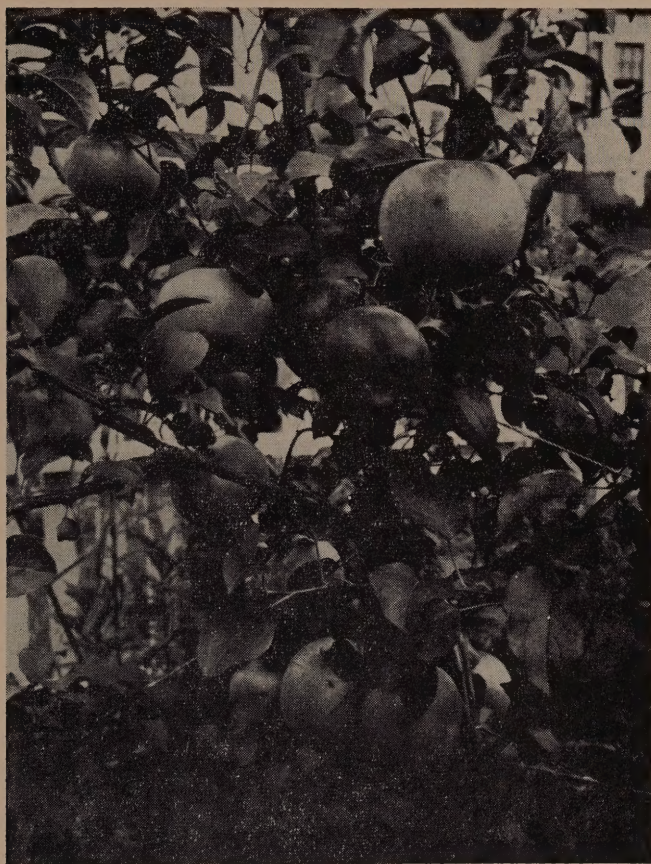


One year old pear

GENUINE DWARF AND SEMI-DWARF FRUIT TREES

Just the trees for your Home Garden or Farm. Whether your space is small or large—grow an orchard in your yard. Dwarf fruit trees offer so many advantages, that the demand for this material on clonal understock has increased not only among home growers, but among commercial growers who, encouraged to grub out old standard orchards, began looking for young trees.

Dwarf fruit trees grow one-third to half the height of standard size trees. The Home Gardener can plant a few trees in the space usually occupied by one standard tree, and so several varieties covering the season can be planted in a small garden. As for the Fruit Grower, he can plant twice as many trees and he picks fruit twice as soon.



They bear a generous crop of bigger, more luscious and richly colored fruit than large trees do. No waiting years for fruit. Dwarf trees mature faster, thus bearing 10 to 12 years earlier than standard trees do. As a general rule, all dwarf fruit trees are fruit bearing at three years, with the exception of peaches and nectarines which bear at two years. Under normal conditions, dwarf trees should bear fruit the following year after planting.

Because Dwarf fruit trees are limited in height, they are easier to prune—easier to spray—and fruit is easily harvested with a reduced damaged crop. Most dwarf trees will reach full bearing age at 8 years.

At maturity, the Dwarf fruit tree attains a height of 5 to 10 feet and the Semi-Dwarf fruit trees 12 to 15 feet.

Plant Dwarf fruit trees 8 to 10 feet distance each way. Plant Semi-Dwarf trees 15 to 20 feet distance each way, according to variety and soil. But, if space permits, fruit trees may be planted further apart, if desired.

Much interest has developed in dwarf fruit trees since divers experimental stations throughout the country were able to prove to both the trade and the gardeners that apples grafted or budded on Mallings stocks are size-controlled, early cropping, long lasting and fruitful, and the call for such trees has been far greater than the supply.

Visit the large plantings at some of the leading Experimental Stations where all the 16 types of Mallings stocks have been under test for years—showing the merits of each type of stock.

Mallings stocks are not really new—they are simply the result of careful selection over a series of years from all the so-called Paradise, Doucin and other stocks that were in use in Europe. In the course of a century or two, varying types of the root propagated stocks had become pretty much mixed and when buying from wholesale propagators, a grower was liable to have a wide variation in the growth of the variation he worked—of the existing nine so-called doucin or paradise rootstocks, some five were especially selected as the best available for Dwarf and Semi-Dwarf fruit trees to provide a range of performances to cover all needs. They contain within themselves all the qualifications desired. Certain varieties must be sometimes on one and sometimes on another of the various root stocks, to adjust themselves to climates, soils, dampness, dryness, height, size, etc.

By the intelligent use of the selected rootstocks now in circulation, trees can be produced to meet various requirements of the individual grower.

How Mallings stocks came about is generally well known. Prior to 1927, Dr. Wellington and his successor, Dr. R. G. Hatton, at the East Mallings Research Station, Kent, England, perfected the clonal root stocks, by separating the various stock, identified and classified the rootstocks and designated them by numbers and making annual distributions to the trade and educational institutions.

The number has no reference whatever to performance or desirability, but merely indicates the distinct type of rootstock described by the Research Station to avoid the mixture of two or more stocks. An accepted system of numbering has the advantages of meaning the same to the raisers throughout the world. The vast majority of the vegetatively propagated rootstocks in use today are

designated by their Mallings Stocks Nos. I - II - IV - VII and IX which are now chiefly used for dwarfing apples.

As a given rootstock controls different varieties in different degrees — soil and other environmental conditions often control the growth and fruiting more than the rootstock. Malling IX for instance, does not dwarf all varieties to the same extent. Many fruit varieties perform differently on various clonal rootstocks.

Malling No. IX is the dwarfest stock. It is suited for the garden where space is limited. The size of this tree is 6 to 9 feet, depending upon the variety grafted.

Malling Nos. I - II - IV - VII are Semi-Dwarfing stock. These have proven valuable and favored for the commercial orchards, home gardens and farms.

Malling Nos. X to XVI used for Standard size trees.

After years of work on the Dwarf Apple and experimentation with understock, it is our conclusion that the so called Clark system of dwarfing apples produces trees inferior to those that have been grafted or budded directly on the properly chosen understock. The Clark system was used first when dwarf clonal understock which was very scarce. In choosing seedling understock which was available, it was possible to propagate so called dwarf trees by this method. This was done by grafting a dwarf piece, IX or VI on the seedling and then on this middle section grafting a piece of the variety desired. This method produced a weakness at the point of union. The two points of union are very brittle and a high percentage of these trees break off in storms and heavy winds by the time they reach maturity. To prevent this steaking or guiding is necessary.

Other varieties of fruit are grafted onto their proper rootstocks also, thus making them dwarf in habit. Pears are propagated exclusively on Anger Quince which dwarfs most successfully although we must double graft certain varieties since the Anger Quince does not take all varieties. Peaches and Nectarines are grafted on Prunus Bessaye; Plums and Apricots on St. Julien Plum, etc.

DWARF FRUIT TREES FOR COMMERCIAL ORCHARDS

Dwarf apple trees have so proven their worth that today commercial growers throughout the country are planting dwarfs in their orchards. They have found that the dwarf apple performs better for a number of reasons; first of all, the dwarf apple comes into bearing at an earlier age than the standard apple. Also because of the difference in size, the dwarf tree is easy to care for and harvesting is simplified. Savings are made on pruning and spraying. The Oregon State College conducted an experiment with apples on Malling IX. These trees were planted 4 feet apart in rows; they were supported by wire trellis. This was called hedgerow plant-

ing; it was set up in 1947. Five years after planting, these trees yielded at the rate of 1,150 40-pound field lug boxes per acre. Two years later the yield was 1,690 boxes per acre.

For those of our customers who plan to establish an orchard of dwarf apples, we have a supply of apples on the proper understock. These are varieties that are desirable for the commercial grower and also those which can not be purchased on the open market. These trees are grafted on Malling II, VII, IX.

Many people who are planning retirement have set up a small scale orchard of trees and plan to obtain a supplementary income by disposing of the apples at local markets.

The necessary information on growing these dwarfs apples can be obtained from various sources. Commercial growers have set up various associations to aid growers with their problems and State Colleges of Agriculture as well as experimental stations are sources of help.

If you are interested in apples for commercial purposes please write us for our Special Commercial List No. 3 which gives prices and varieties available.



McIntosh Apple in Blossom

POLLINATION OF FRUIT TREES

All fruit varieties are classed as self-fruitful, partially self-fruitful, or self-unfruitful due to poor pollen.

As a rule, if a specie is a good pollinator for one variety, it is a desirable cross for any other variety of the same fruit family. For instance, a Delicious makes an excellent pollinator planted with a McIntosh or other apple varieties. But, a specie of one family will never pollinate a specie of another family, such as an apple planted with a pear tree.

The lack of cross-pollination in a self-sterile variety, results in the dropping off of the young fruit and in crop failure. Partial self-fruitful trees may cause fruit to remain on the tree for a longer period of time, or even carry through until harvest, but poorly pollinated fruits are usually imperfect. In most cases a fruit tree is benefited by cross-pollination with another compatible sort of the same family. The results are better crops. Plant trees within a 50 ft. radius to take care of pollination distance.

APPLE — Varieties may be classified as self-fruitful or self-unfruitful. *Please note:* Although some varieties are self-fruitful, in order to get a full crop, one should plant two different varieties. General experience has been that cross-pollination will usually result in better crops. Cortland, Delicious, Rome, Yellow Delicious, Jonathan and Wealthy, make excellent pollinators and can be used to set fruit for early, medium or late varieties.

To guide the grower whose planting must be limited, we have indicated by symbols, certain varieties best suited to your needs.

PEARS — Nearly all common pear varieties require cross-pollination with the exception of a few species. All pear varieties bear excellent pollen and have proven effective pollinizers for each other. However, the Bartlett and Seckel varieties are inter-sterile and should never be planted together, unless a third variety is provided, so proper fertilization can occur. Again as with apples, it is best to plant 2 different varieties even when one is supposed to be self fruitful.

PLUMS — Vary in their needs for cross-pollination according to specie and variety. Our plum varieties represent two distinct types; namely, the European and Japanese. Nearly all plum varieties require cross-pollination to fruit. These two species do not inter-cross freely. Hence, it is necessary to plant at least two European or two Japanese sorts together to insure a crop of fruit. Each sort is indicated by an "E" or "J" to help you distinguish the European of Japanese species.

PEACH Varieties are all considered self-fruitful
APRICOT planted alone. The most important ex-
NECTARINE ception is the J. H. Hale Peach which
does not fruit satisfactorily unless
planted with another Peach. The Nectarine is not a
Hybrid fruit, that is, the result of crossing a Peach
with another fruit. The tree of the Nectarine to all
appearance resembles the Peach tree. In growth,
habit, and soils required, it is similar to the Peach
family. The fruit differs from the Peach in that the
skin is smooth, and the rich, aromatic flesh has a
flavor all its own. The Nectarine is an exceedingly
delicious dessert fruit.

QUINCE—Varieties appear to be sufficiently self-fruit-
ful planted alone.

NUTS—The Filbert or Hazel Nut are self-sterile. Plant
two different varieties for cross-pollination. They are
quite hardy and fruit profusely when very young.

CHERRY — Almost all sweet cherries require another
for pollination: Black Tartarian alone is self-fruitful.
Napoleon, Bing and Lambert will not pollinate one
another and should be planted with another variety
to insure fruit.

Any sweet or sour cherry will cross-pollinate
each other. Black Tartarian and Seneca are recom-
mended as the best sorts to meet all requirements:

DWARF AND SEMI-DWARF FRUIT VARIETIES

The trees are available in the varieties and sizes listed be-
low. Please specify on your order, if you desire the Dwarf or
Semi-Dwarf to avoid errors.

**—Self-Fruitful*

*G—Good Pollinator for
other sorts*

E—European

Y—Yellow Coloring

B—Brown Coloring

Gr—Green Coloring

R—Red Coloring

S—Summer Ripening

F—Fall Ripening

W—Winter Ripening

J—Japanese

IMPORTANT NOTICE: There is a great tendency to overlook the
difference in performance of the various rootstocks. Do not be mis-
lead with the claim that just any true Dwarf, as advertised by the
majority of Nurseries, will bring you the satisfaction you expect.
Do not be contented just to plant a Dwarf Apple tree, you might
be disappointed. It is not enough to plant any number rootstock.
For while they are Dwarf, many apple varieties prefer one or the
other of the different Mallings Numbers, and thus give different
results, according to the Malling used in grafting. This is a special
service we render our clients without extra charge. All apple vari-
eties are available on Mallings No. 2, 7, and 9. See pages 6 and
7 for details. When the number is not specified, we will use our
best judgment.

APPLES

Numerous requests for old Favorite Apple varieties have come to us in the past, favorite varieties with which these clients have been familiar. Fruits with qualities known to them — qualities that make these varieties far superior to the ones offered in the open market.

Commercial growers and commission merchants offer only apples that ship and pack well. Their super red color is very pleasing to the eye, but in taste, in quality, they do not come up to these choice varieties that have been grown on home farms and have discontinued being grown because of the above mentioned reasons.

Nostalgic sentiments are evoked in remembering the good fruit that came out of the root cellars and store rooms in times past. Since you have desired to grow your own fruit, why not have the best. These particular varieties, grafted onto dwarfing rootstock have done exceptionally well. In fact, dwarfing such varieties has greatly improved the size, quality and flavor of their fruit. Perhaps in perusing this list, you will find something — something you will remember — the apple that used to make such unequaled pies and apple sauces — the apple that you saved for the teacher expecting that the memory of it would last until examination time.

Of all the fruits, it is perhaps the apple that gives one the most satisfaction and enjoyment from the time the tree blooms with it's delicate coloring of pink and white until the last apple is picked and eaten.

Some apples are to be picked and eaten directly from the tree. This is especially true of the Summer apples. Others, especially late Fall and Winter, for example those marked as ripening November to January or December to May should be picked before the first heavy frost and allowed to ripen in a cool dry spot. This is also true of the late Fall Pears. It is important that the fruit be picked before it is damaged by a heavy frost.

APPLE VARIETIES, 1, 2, 3 year old

SUMMER RIPENING:

- CHENANGO STRAWBERRY: — Yellowish white, striped with red: Mild flavor; good for cooking: Dessert: Aug.
- DUTCHESS OF OLDENBERG: — Pale yellow, red stripes: General purpose apple. August.
- PORTER: — Yellow with red: Good, tender, crisp: Cooking and dessert. Sept. - Nov.
- RED ASTRACHAN: — Late July - Sept. ripening: Crisp, tender; early for cooking, later for dessert.
- YELLOW TRANSPARENT: — Pale yellow; good but not high flavor: July-Aug. Best for cooking.

EARLY FALL — LATE FALL RIPENING:

- BALDWIN: — Nov.-March. Yellow with red: Crisp, tender, juicy and very good. Bears biennially.
- BLACK GILLIFLOWER: — Red to dark purple: Rich, mild sweet flavor: Dessert, cooking and keeping. Oct.
- CORTLAND: — Few weeks after McIntosh in ripening: Improved McIntosh. White, crisp flesh; good for dessert and cooking.
- GOLD PARMAIN: — Yellow, red stripes: Superior eating. Sept.
- GOLDEN RUSSET: — Fruit smooth and suffer little from pests. Very good dessert and cooking. Yellow and crisp. Sept.-Jan.

- GRAVENSTEIN: — Orange yellow, red stripes. Crisp and very good to best. Late Sept. to early Nov.
- MCINTOSH: — Good deep red: Dessert and cooking. Oct. to Dec.
- RIBSTON PIPPIN: — Yellow, very crisp. Good for cooking and dessert. Late Sept. to Dec.
- RICHARD DELICIOUS: — One of the best Delicious in color and flavor. Sept.
- TRIPLE RED DELICIOUS: — Improved Delicious: Deep red in color. Good eating. Sept.
- YELLOW DELICIOUS: — Crisp, very juicy and best eating apple. Sept.
- WEALTHY: — Bright red, tender and juicy. Very good to best. Cooking or dessert. Very hardy. Oct. to early winter.
- ~~WINTER BANANA: — Yellow with red cheeks; eating only. Oct. to March.~~

LATE FALL — WINTER RIPENING:

- BLENHEIM: — Yellow crisp and juicy: Best eating apple. Sept. to Jan.
- CALVILLE BLANC: — Yellow, higher Vitamin C content than any other apple. Good eating. Sept. to Jan.
- CANADA REINETTE: — Juicy, tender, very good; skin yellow sometimes with blush: Early winter keeps to March.
- COX ORANGE: — Russet skin, crisp tender and juicy. Very good to best eating. Sept. to Jan.
- GALLIA BEAUTY: — Red, very good eating and cooking. Sept. to Jan.
- GRIMES GOLDEN: — Rich golden color; firm but crisp and tender. Very good to best. Nov. to Jan.
- JONATHAN: — Brilliant red skin, firm but crisp. Juicy, good cooking and dessert. Nov. to Jan.
- LADY: — Red and yellow, fruit very small but crisp, tender and sweet. Good dessert and decoration. Dec. to May.
- MACOUN: — Dark red and high quality. Similar to McIntosh but ripens about two months later than McIntosh.
- NORTHERN SPY: — Red, tender, crisp, juicy. Very good to best for cooking or dessert. Nov. to Feb.
- PIPPIN VAN DER VERE: — Distinct aroma. Red coloring, crisp juicy and best eating. Sept. to Jan.
- R. I. GREENING: — Green, later yellow; good for dessert or cooking. Oct. to March.
- ROME BEAUTY: — Fruit large, crisp and good. Keeps well. Nov. to May.
- ROXBURY RUSSET: — Greenish to yellowish brown russet; good to very good for home use. Tender. Dec. to May.
- SPITZENBERG: — Red, best eating; very juicy, crisp. Sept. to Jan.
- SWAAR: — Red, biggest of apples and introduced by Dutch settlers. Sept. to Jan.
- WINESAP: — Yellow, streaked with red, crisp, firm, juicy. Good to very good. Dec. to May.
- YELLOW BELLFLOWER: — Very tart, superior for cooking and sauce. Sept. to Jan.
- ~~YELLOW NEWTON: — Bright yellow with pink blush; good cooking and dessert. Feb. to May.~~

PEARS, 1, 2, 3 year old

- DUCHESS D'ANGOLOULEME: GF—fruit enormous; flesh buttery; ripens October to November.
- GORHAM: F—flesh white, tender and juicy; ripens month later than Bartlett, keeps 6 weeks longer.
- DOYENNE DE COMICE: W—fruit very large, smooth except for russet markings; clean yellow; very juicy; October.
- BARTLETT: GS—fruit large and handsome; skin thin; yellow when fully mature; matures September.
- KIEFFER: F—cooking only; matures late October and November.
- BEURRE BOSC: *GF—fruits nearly flawless in every way; tender, buttery, very juicy; yellow with rust; ripens October, November.
- SHELDON: G—flesh melting and juicy; good dessert; keeps well; more or less russeted; October.
- BEURRE D'ANJOU F—very juicy and spicy; yellow marked with russet; ripens November-December.
- CLAPP'S FAVORITE: S—similar to Bartlett; ripens 1 week-10 days before Bartlett with fruit slightly larger.
- SECKEL: GF—reddish brown; melting, juicy, spicy; small fruit; ripens in October.

PLUMS:

cl—denotes clingstone
sf—semi-freestone
fr—freestone

European—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

- Reine Claude (Green Gage). Scl
- Monarch. S Purple cl
- Shropshire Damson F Purple cl
- ~~Yellow Egg. FY sf or f~~
- German Prune. F Purple fr
- Italian Prune (Fellenberg) F Purple fr
- Stanley Prune. F Purple fr

PLUMS:

Japanese—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

- Abundance. S Red cl
- Burbank. SRY cl
- Santa Rosa. *S Purple cl
- Shiro. SY cl

QUINCE—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

Listed in order of ripening

- Orange (Apple). *F
- Champion. *F

CRABAPPLES—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

- Dolga. S
- Hyslop. F

FILBERTS (Hazel) NUTS—

1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

Listed in order of ripening

- Barcellona. F
- Daviana. F
- Please Note: The nut trees are standard size.

NECTARINES—1, 2 Yr. Old

Listed in order of ripening

- Hunter *
- Sure Crop *

SWEET CHERRIES—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

B—Black; Y—Yellow; R—Red
Listed in order of ripening

- Seneca. BGS
- Black Tartarian. *GS
- ~~Lambert. RS~~
- Royal Anne. YS (Napoleon)
- Bing. BS
- Schmidt Bigarreau. BS
- Windsor. BS
- Heidelfinger. BS

SOUR CHERRIES—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

Listed in order of ripening
R—Red

- Early Richmond. R
- Montmorency. R
- English Morello. R

PEACHES—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

"fr" denotes freestone;
Y—yellow flesh; WH—white flesh

Listed in order of ripening

- Red Haven. *frYS
- Golden Jubilee. *frYS
- Early Elberta. *frYS
- Hale Haven. *frYF
- Belle of Georgia. *frWHF
- Late Elberta. *frYF
- J. H. Hale. frYF

APRICOTS—1, 2, 3 Yr. Old

Listed in order of ripening

- Moorpark. *S
- Early Golden. *S

PRICE LIST

VARIETIES	1 Year (Whips) Each	2 Year (partly branched) Each	3 Year (well branched) Each	4 Year* (well branched) Each
Apple	\$2.50	\$3.75	\$5.00	\$8.75
Crab Apple	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Pear	2.50	3.75	5.00	8.75
Plum	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Quince	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Apricot	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Peach	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Nectarine	2.50	3.75	.....	.....
Sweet Cherry	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Sour Cherry	2.50	3.75	5.00	.....
Filbert Nut		3.75	5.00	.....

* Only a few varieties available

PRICES SUBJECT TO CHANGE



Rare and Choice European Varieties

(DWARF and SEMI-DWARF)

The following scarce and choice varieties need no introduction to the Connoisseur—and, to those acquainted with these exquisite varieties, the ability to now enjoy them on their own grounds, brings the realization and satisfaction of a longing for the nostalgic charm they knew on their Forefathers' Homestead.

Ever since I came to America, I was imbued with the desire to improve and bring the fruit tree situation up to what it can be. I was somewhat annoyed why it was not what it should be, until I became aware of the marketing ways. My ideal was spurred by requests from many of my clients, so that I spent all my time and means at my disposal to further Pomology.

A good nursery on the continent offers the public up to 500 varieties of either apples or pears and the discriminating gardener abroad does not depend on the open fruit market to furnish him with the choicest fruit. Exquisite culinary satisfaction is considered the ultimate in refined civilization and I thought it was almost an insult to the American public to be deprived of these distinctive fruits they could really own.

These excellent sorts can only be dwarfed by an intricate system of grafting which requires one or two additional years in developing a sellable young tree. This is one of the main reasons why the average nurseryman, overloaded with work, was compelled to desist from growing them.

Fruit grown in the East has all the richness of flavor European fruit trees offer—while fruit grown in the West, although magnificent in appearance is too often tasteless. We have culled about 75 varieties of apples and pears that will grow in America, mindful of the qualities required. Also, such as the problem for the average home owner to keep the fruit for long periods when the desire for fruit in winter months makes fruit on the market scarce and expensive.

Developed for charm in your Modern Garden—any selection will reflect your good taste.



"Actual Photograph of our ATLANTIC QUEEN Pear"

ATLANTIC QUEEN — This is an old French pear which I discovered in a garden close to the seashore. The tree was imported together with other varieties thirty years ago. It has thrived marvelously under the most adverse conditions. The vicinity of salt water—poor soil in which it was planted — and the intense summer heat — left the tree unaffected, whereas, a Bartlett or Anjou, or any seemingly popular variety, would have withered or grown poorly under such circumstances. In fact, some such varieties planted near by are in secondary state because the location was not ideal for planting pear trees. Conditions usually causing Fire Blight were dominant, but no trace was found that the tree was ever affected by it at any time. The tree is a prolific bearer. The fruit is firm, of immense size, weighing up to $1\frac{1}{2}$ pounds. The skin is yellow green—the fine, melting flesh is very juicy and sweet with the most delicious aroma all its own—by far it cannot be approached by the famed Comice (Royal Rivera) which grows only conditionally here in the East. Ripens in September.

Testing for possible weaknesses while propagating it in our different nurseries, it has proven to me to possess all the excellent qualities you seek—even strong commercial virtues. This is the perfect pear in growing habits—size—and palate flattery. Since it appeared to me a link between the Old World and the New, I discarded the old French name and named it the "Atlantic Queen"—the Pear of the Future.

In America, pears as a rule do not get the attention they deserve. There are about 2000 varieties in existence, and among them some of the best grow very well here in the East. Their quality is of the first order and their time of ripening ranges from July up to May. We have tested a good many trees

during the last 35 years, and offer a selection first for their quality, blight resistance, and suitability for the small home owner who wants a few pear trees which will provide fruit from July to late April or the beginning of May, for the storage facilities he has. One good season's crop will pay for the trees. All these varieties are available in 2 and 3 year size, and most of them have borne fruit. On your lot you can improve your soil to the extent that you can regulate the quality of your fruit. Try them — you will not be sorry.

Make certain that these pears are given a rich soil; this will determine the quality of the fruit. Follow the general directions given under the care of fruit trees in this catalogue. They especially need a high PH content in the soil. This is achieved through an application of Lime.

➤ **BEURRE SUPERFINE**—Of top quality. Unsurpassed for choice flavor, and juiciness. Very productive. Ripens in October.

➤ **DANA HOVEY**—An excellent winter pear of American origin. Francis Dana of Roxbury, Mass. introduced this pear. High quality. Has all the merits needed for commercial use.

➤ **MARGUERITE MARILAT**—An English pear of spectacular size and fine quality. Vigorous, productive grower. Ripens October-November.

➤ **BOUSSOCHE**—Fairly strong growing; resembles the well-known Kieffer in growth and general appearance, but fruit is identical with the German Holzharbine Butterbirne. Hardy, resistant; fruit big, ovoid and bulging; skin yellow tintured; flesh white. First quality. Ripens Sept.

➤ **BEURRE DUMONT**—First quality pear. Nov.-Dec. Grows well here. Good size pear of excellent dessert quality. Good commercial value.

➤ **FONDANTE de THIRIOT**—First quality pear; large size fruit. Fine growing habits. Oct.-Dec.

➤ **LOUIS PASTEUR**—A newer winter pear of the few good ones. Excellent in every respect. Finest quality.

➤ **PASSE CRASSANNE**—One of the perfect winter pears. Fruit of large and squat size. Ripens January-April. In Paris this is considered the best pear. Thrives well with us, and should not be omitted in the home orchard.

SPECIAL VARIETIES: PEAR

1 year	\$3.75	2 year	\$5.00
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PRICE OF ATLANTIC QUEEN

1 year	\$5.00	2 year	\$10.00
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"ESPALIERS"

TRAINED FRUIT TREES ARE DECORATIVE AND FRUITFUL

"A luxury of the Wealthy Now Within Reach of All"

Dwarf Espalier Fruit Trees were devised by clever European Horticulturists to make the most of limited space otherwise wasted. For centuries, the Old World castles and estates have relied on Espalier trees for decoration, symmetry and utility. These intriguing Espalier forms are the result of traditional Old World Charms combined with modern American needs and uses. It remained for Henry Leuthardt, America's Pioneer Espalier Specialist, whose family has been training Espaliers for generations in Switzerland, to develop these exquisite trees suitable for this country's soil and conditions.

At the age of 13, he served his apprenticeship under Old World master gardeners. He studied the science of botany at European universities and was awarded a medal by the University of Strasbourg for proficiency in the art of training Espalier fruit trees.

Coming to the United States, Henry Leuthardt devoted his life work in growing and training Espaliers. He has won honorary mention and awards at various Horticultural shows throughout the country. Some of his plantings have been viewed at Gardens on Parade, New York World's Fair; George Washington's Home, Mount Vernon, Virginia; Colonial Williamsburg. The Metropolitan Museum of Art, Fort Tyron Park, New York; and Gardens of the Nations, Radio City, New York City.

Most recently his Espaliers have been planted at the Air Force Academy in Denver, Colorado, and he supervised the planting of his Espaliers in the garden at the Tryon Palace in New Bern, North Carolina.

Genuine Espalier Trained Fruit Trees

The culture of Espaliers is an old art based on the application of a principle of plant growth, known as sap flow control. Hence, the choice of understock is important, for the fruit trees' later training.

A dwarfing rootstock of a type with a small root system is chosen. This limits the size of the tree that is grafted on it, slows its growth and encourages early bearing.

The forms into which Espaliers are fashioned are determined by the natural growth habit of the kind of fruit tree, even of the particular variety.

Training, like the effect of rootstock, further slows sap flow and gives better distribution.

We grow and train into Espalier forms only those varieties which, after years of experimentation, have given us the most satisfactory results. The average Espalier we offer for sale has been in training for a period of six years

or more—and it is the result of faithful care and a more perfect knowledge of the art of pruning. Only the finest rootstock is used and as each tree is trained on sound biological laws, it is guaranteed to keep its shape.

What is the meaning of Palmette Verrier?

Palmette is used in French since it reflects the shape of a palm leaf, hence it comes close to describing the shape of the tree.

Verrier was a Professor of Botany and Horticulture in the Sorbonne, a famous University in Paris. During the middle of the nineteenth century, he evolved the forms such as these in four, six, eight and more arms as he rightly claimed that the upright training contributed immensely to symmetry and production. From then on, Palmette Verrier is used only for trees whose symmetrical shape is absolute and have definitely no middle branch that issues directly from the main trunk.

There is also the Palmette Goucher Espalier. This form may be distinguished from the Verrier as it has the form of a U and trained only in two-fold, three-fold and four-fold Espaliers.

Leuthardt offers a wide variety of forms suitable for many purposes. The slight difference in price is more than compensated for by the better quality and symmetrical shaped trees we offer—no better stock of Espalier trees can be found anywhere in the world.

ESPALIERS COMPLETELY TRAINED EASY TO CARE FOR

All our varieties are carefully selected for their hardiness and suitability for Espalier training. They will thrive well in any exposure whether east, west, south or north, providing they receive five hours of intense sunshine daily. Fruit trees need sun to bear. If trees get sun from 10 A.M.

*Below are some of the Medals awarded Henry Leuthardt
for perfection in the art of training
Espalier Fruit Trees.*



on, it is sufficient—but, do not plant a tree in a location that receives sun until 10 A.M. only, for it is not enough. Espalier fruit trees require even less care than other fruit trees. The difficult part, the training of Espaliers has already been done by us, and no previous knowledge or experience is necessary for you to continue growing them successfully on your grounds. The trees are easy to spray and the fruit can be readily harvested.

A tree that has been espaliered attains its permanent pattern and the owner should refrain bending the main structure into his own design. Vertical type Espaliers will not expand in spread, but will continue to grow in height.

Horizontal types will continue their spread, but making additional height depends upon the nature of the tree.

Fan Shaped Espaliers will grow in spread and height, but desirable size may be obtained by pruning.

Attract Attention Throughout Long Season

These distinctive fruit trees are a never-failing source of interest from the time the pretty blossoms appear in the Spring—until the richly colored fruit ripens. In the winter, even then, they are extremely decorative, with their lace-like shapely structure.

Aside from their beauty and charm, Espalier fruit trees are a good investment. Like vines, they take up practically no room thus leaving the precious ground space available for flowers and vegetables. In Europe, where they have been grown for centuries, the primary object is fruit rather than display. They yield unusually excellent, large sized fruit, and of much better flavor than ordinary fruit, due to the greater sun exposure penetrating through all the branches and because the trees are grafted onto the proper understock. As the trees grow in size, the fruit crops gradually increase, and pay their owners annual dividends in fruit of the highest quality.

USES OF ESPALIER FRUIT TREES

Espalier Fruit Trees trained in many different patterns adapt themselves to a variety of places. You may—

Plant Espaliers below windows — between windows.
Set them against sides of buildings, walls, fences, trellises, etc.

Train them on leaders at the corner of buildings.

Use these trees in the open, edge paths, driveways.

As a hedge or screen to set off parts of the garden, or as a border line between properties.

To obtain a focal point of interest in a rock garden.

Form an effective arbor over a walk.

Make an Espalier Garden House on the lawn.

For planting in Greenhouses—on the trellis—terrace—tub planting on penthouse roofs.

Perk up corners — hide unsightly objects from view.

The Horizontal forms may be used along walks

drives, to cover low or medium height walls, below windows, as a hedge or border line, etc.

The Upright forms are adaptable to high walls, fences, buildings, screening, for arbor planting, etc.

The Fan Shaped is suggested for broad wall areas, hedge or screen planting.

Espaliers—Make Ideal Holiday Gifts

Plants are always appropriate and pleasing gifts, because they reflect thought on the part of the giver.

"Neither Gift nor Giver Forgotten."

In the section on the care of fruit trees see the instructions on planting and care of Espaliers.

Varieties of Espaliers

Please note: We do not specify varieties on Espaliers. We are not able to train every tree. Therefore, most of our customers leave the choice up to us, stating preferences. We will select the variety if available, and if not we will choose one of equal quality.



*Above — A Single U Form Espalier
(A Peach Tree)*

Apple, Pear, Nectarine	15 in. wide
Peach	24 in. wide
5 - 7 ft. high — \$12.00 each	



Four Armed Palmette Verrier
 Apple, Pear 3½ ft. wide
 5 ft. to 8 ft. high — \$20.00 each



Six Armed Palmette Verrier Espalier
 Apple - Pear
 65 inches wide; 5 to 6 ft. high — \$35.00 each



Triple U Form Espalier
Apple - Pear

65 inches wide, 5 to 6 ft. high — \$35.00 each



The Single Vertical Cordon, shown at the left, is the simplest Espalier form. It is usually planted in combination with more elaborate forms, especially at the ends of a planting. It may also be planted in rows along a wall, as a screen, along leaders, against house corners, etc. Because of their small size the trees can be planted as close as one foot. A row of Single Cordons makes an interesting division line between the vegetable and the fruit garden.

**SINGLE VERTICAL
CORDON DWARF TREE**

Apple — Pear

4 to 6 ft. high \$6.00 each

6 to 7 ft. high \$7.50 each



Fan Shaped Espalier — Peach, Apple, Pear, Nectarine
6 to 8 ft. spread; 5 ft. high — \$15.00 each



Single Horizontal Cordon — Apple, Pear
18 in high, 6 to 8 ft. long — \$8.00 each
18 in. high, 10 to 12 ft. long — \$12.00 each



Double Horizontal Cordon — Apple, Pear
3 to 3½ ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. long — \$15.00 each



Triple Horizontal Cordon — Apple, Pear
4 to 5 ft. high, 6 to 8 ft. long — \$20.00 each



The Belgian Espalier Fence

This (and the picture on the following page) are one of the many interesting and attractive patterns made with Espaliers. Always exquisitely beautiful. It takes five trees to obtain a diagonal lattice effect. Each tree is planted

2 feet apart. A Belgian Fence may be extended any desired length. Available in apple and pear. Individual trees, 6 feet high, \$7.50 each. Smaller trees, approximately 4 to 5 feet, \$5.00 each.



ATTENTION !

Care of Fruit Trees on Arrival

Dwarfs and Espaliers

Trees are frequently ruined by lack of care, of bad managing after they fall into the hands of the purchaser. We have known them to lie for days tied up in a bundle just as received from the nursery, or exposed to sun and wind and then set out. With such treatment they cannot be expected to live when one hour's time would have them buried in the ground and placed them beyond danger. **95% OF TREES FAIL THROUGH IMPROPER PLANTING.**

The Cherry is a very delicate variety and since it is different from other fruit trees, they either take or fail within a few days after planting.

It is a natural characteristic for the cherry tree to absorb plenty of water from the soil and when the tree is transplanted, the roots have a tendency to dry out very easily. Thus, the roots must be protected from sun and wind exposure, or the tree will die completely. Hence, the reason extreme care must be exercised at planting time. Always use peat moss around the roots. Under proper care and in good soil, the cherry tree will succeed.

Plant trees immediately upon arrival. Unpack trees without exposing the roots to cold air, winds or sun. The roots should be covered with a wet blanket or straw until they reach their proper placing. If the roots become dried from too long exposure, straw should be spread on the ground and the trees laid upon it, then cover the roots and tops with straw. Water the whole bundle well. In this condition they should remain for 48 hours when they will be found fresh as they were in the nursery.

If trees are frozen when received, don't unwrap the bale, but place them in the cellar or some cool, dark room that is frost free and let them remain until all frost is drawn out, usually from 36-48 hours. If no cellar or frost proof room is available,

bury the bundle in sawdust or dirt until thawed. The point is to get the frost entirely out without a sudden shock by exposure to the heat, light and air. Even if frozen solid, the stock will not be injured if handled in this manner.

THE HEELING-IN TRENCH — If unable to plant trees when received because of weather or unpreparedness, dig a trench deep enough to take roots comfortably and located where the ground is moist, well drained and pulverized. Open the bundle so that you can put the trees or plants in the trench one at a time, lean the bodies of the trees over against the bank of earth with the tops pointing to the southwest. Shovel fine fresh earth over and around the roots, then fill up the trench until the roots and a few inches of body are covered. Now pack the earth well by tamping lightly with back of shovel to avoid air pockets. Then throw on a few shovels of loose earth to prevent baking. Let them remain until the hole is ready and remove one by one as they are needed.

The trees will keep perfectly for about a month if these directions are followed.

SOIL PREPARATION — Cultivate thoroughly and deeply, raking or harrowing the soil fine to facilitate planting. Dig the hole deeper and larger than necessary to admit the entire root system in their natural position without crowding or cramping the roots. Loosen the soil at the bottom of the hole to provide aeration, good drainage, and a more adaptable condition for root development. If this is neglected, the roots are soon surrounded by a strong wall and you cannot expect them to live very well.

Straw in the hole leaves air spaces and roots dry out.

No manure of any kind should be put in the hole in direct contact with the roots; it is injurious, causing burnings of the roots, a rank growth, making the tree tender and short lived.

Ordinary garden soil is sufficient for the good growth of fruit trees. Over-rich soil causes a profuse growth and impairs the bearing of a fruit tree, thus fertilizer should be avoided.

If the tree is planted in a heavy, clay, hard-pan, subsoil, which stops moisture penetrating from rainfalls and the free entry of air, the application of a compost is necessary. It is advisable to make the hole larger and refill it with horticultural peat moss or well-rotted cow manure mixed with soil as it has proven to be a great benefit.

ACID SOIL—Use lime. Lime is not a fertilizer, but a rock that contains no chemicals, and is of benefit to the soil through its physical and chemical effects. Should be applied once a year to land which is inclined to become sour. The most practical type of agricultural lime to use is raw ground limestone, and air-slacked lime. Limestone may be bought, is safe to use and is effective. Lime is a safe investment and should be added to the soil whether sweet or sour because it will improve the flavor and quality of the fruit.

SWEET SOIL may be changed to acid soil by adding sulphate of potash or super-phosphate to the soil. Often the addition of leafmold, peat or saw dust, all of which possesses acid-producing effect, is all that is required.

CLAY or SANDY SOIL add cow manure.

PLANTING—Both roots and top should be pruned at time of planting—the neglect of this causes the loss of an immense number of trees. We make a special effort to see that all our trees are trimmed for the customer before they are shipped to him. Therefore, in most cases the trees need only be pruned if they have become damaged in transit.

When pruning small limbs, make the cut slightly above the bud, in a diagonal position to shed rain. Also avoid cut too far from bud or too close to bud or on the bud.

First, before the tree is set in the ground, smoothen the broken or bruised end of the root with a sharp knife in a slanting direction, on the underside; this will cause the wound to

heal over readily, by throwing out plenty of fibrous roots at the end. Do as little root pruning as possible at planting time. The largest possible absorbing area is needed to get the water and nutrients into the tree so that it will get off to a good start.

Use good top soil for filling in the bottom of the hole and around the roots, where it does most good. The tree should be perpendicular or lean slightly towards the wind; this makes it grow straight. Arrange the roots in their natural position. Then fill in fine mellow soil, working it thoroughly in among all the roots with the hand so that no air pockets remain. The filling soil should be dry rather than wet so that the soil will sift into the crannies. When the roots are barely covered, sprinkle on a half bucket of water to moisten the soil and settle it among the roots. Then fill soil to top and press down the earth around the tree with the foot—then pour a bucket of water to help settle the tree in the ground. But the soil on the surface should be left loose to prevent evaporation. The application of water before the top soil is applied is useful but not always necessary. It is a good idea to leave a slight dish effect to collect water from the spring rains. A covering of coarse manure, straw, mash, or hay, during the first season will effectually prevent injury from drought and is a benefit at all times. Avoid overwatering as roots will drown. Apply as much water as the ground will absorb and not any more. Water trees once a day during the first week to give the trees a good start if the soil is not frozen.

DEPTH TO PLANT—All fruit trees should be planted with the graft one inch above the surface. The graft is the joining union between the trunk's base and root system. It is easily recognized by its onion-like shape. Some grafts are large, while others are hard to detect. The graft serves as a mark to indicate how deep the tree should be planted, since most amateurs bury the trunk and the tree dies. If the graft of the apple is buried, roots will develop above the union and destroy the dwarfing influence and the tree will develop into its original standard form. It is therefore especially important that the graft of the apple be above ground. Should the graft become covered, one can easily scrape away the dirt and should any roots have formed on or above the graft they can be cut off and the wounds painted with tree paint. The tree will not have suffered any harmful effects.

It is a grave mistake to bury the trunk with earth. The tree bark is of such a nature that it requires air, light, etc., but covered with earth, it will split, peel off and fungus diseases and parasites will settle in the cracks, causing the bark to degenerate and impede the natural flow of sap. It is wise to support apples on Malling IX, since they have a shallow root system.

MULCHING—Is important and should never be neglected. The material should be coarse manure, peat moss or aged compost applied when the tree shows signs of tired growth.

The purpose of any mulch is to prevent moisture loss by excessive evaporation and to bring about more constant soil temperatures, it will not stop weeds from growing. Straw, grass, hay or sawdust make the best mulch. The gradual decomposition of the material adds organic matter to the soil layer where many of the feeding roots are located. Spread it around the tree for a space of from 2 to 3 feet and 2 to 3 inches deep. This mulch should be placed around the tree about December 1st and should be left around the tree all summer.

The object of mulching in early winter is to keep the ground from thawing around the roots until late in spring, as more trees die from alternate freezing and thawing of roots than from all other causes, and the mulch will carry the roots through in perfect condition, if enough is kept on.

AFTER CULTURE—Cultivate well in the early part of the summer and in the month of October. The principle of cultivation is that the loose and pulverized soil on the surface prevents

the evaporation of moisture and keeps weeds in check. It is important to attend annually to surface drainage.

If the trees are planted in a grassy area rather than in a garden, it is best to leave a circle of some two feet around the tree free from any grass. This will enable you to cultivate and to apply any fertilizers more easily.

Wood ashes may be applied if hard-pan soil is the problem, otherwise it is not necessary.

We have found in the last number of years, with the growth of new developments, that soil conditions in the home garden may be poor due to the fact that top soil has often been stripped. Ordinary good garden soil should be sufficient for the cultivation of fruit trees.

In poor soil, stripped of topsoil, organic matter in some form should be used. Manure is the best. Compost may also be used; this is a mixture consisting mainly of decayed organic matter — manure, leaves, peat, etc., in which mineral soil is merely incidental. It is not necessary to use this the first year of planting. Cow manure is unquestionably the best fertilizer for all kinds of fruit trees, but they will be benefited by the liberal use of most any well-rotted manure. Planters should bear in mind that it pays in the quality of the fruit to fertilize fruit trees.

Where top soil is good, fertilizer may be used. The danger to be avoided is over-fertilization. This may seem strange, however, over-rich soil causes a profuse growth and impairs the bearing of a fruit tree. Too much vegetative growth prevents the formation of bearing spurs.

Obviously, the ideal is to have a soil test made and the proper adjustments can then be made according to the deficiencies which exist. If you are planning any large planting of fruit trees, this would be wise. However, most people do not have the soil tested, having a limited number of fruit trees. Generally speaking, one can buy ordinary lime and apply about two pounds for every tree. In this way the maximum effect from any fertilizer will be obtained.

WATERING — Too much water harms the root system and prevents the trees coming into bearing. Fruit trees seldom require watering, except in very dry weather, then artificial watering is advised. If a drought occurs, trees bearing fruit must be watered. One good watering once a week at night and repeated the next morning, is far better than ten times as often if improperly done. More trees are killed than saved by injudicious watering. The right way is to draw away a little of the soil from the side of the tree, and allow all the water that the soil will absorb to soak in, then replace the dry soil. Keep the surface soil always loose to avoid crusts. Avoid water spouts and fountains within reach of tree roots to eliminate moist soils.

THINNING OUT THE FRUIT—Many varieties of apples, pears, peaches, plums, nectarines, and apricots are naturally so productive that they set more fruit than the tree can properly mature. When this occurs, it is highly important to pick off the fruit. As soon as the fruit is fairly set, as a general rule, pick off the fruit with a spacing of 4 to 5 inches between the fruit. Very young trees should not be allowed to bear too heavily. When a tree is overloaded with fruit, it requires thinning to obtain fruit of good size and quality, and to keep the tree from going into the undesirable biennial habit.

WINTER CARE—Rabbits, Cats, Rodents and their control:

1. To protect a tree in winter from depredators, it would be advisable to wrap several thicknesses of newspapers or tar paper around the trunk and lower branches of the tree in the fall. The paper should not be tied too tightly and it should be removed in the spring.

2. Another method to prevent damage by animals is to treat

the trunk with a repellent solution. The copper Soap Rodent Repellent is a dark green paint-like material which can easily be applied to a tree or shrub, giving a repellent protective coating. Has fine lasting qualities, and will remain on trees throughout the winter and spring. This is endorsed and used by the Michigan State College.

THE PEACH BORER

This is one of the most destructive pests attacking peach, apricot, nectarine, cherry and plum trees.

When masses of gum-like substance mixed with sawdust-like refuse appear at or near the base of the tree, this reveals the presence of peach borer infestation. The gum is the bleeding of the tree and if the borers are not eliminated, they girdle under the bark and the tree will eventually die. The injury itself may extend about 3 to 4 inches above the ground line and about 8 inches above the ground line along the main roots.

Around July 1st until early August, the adult moth deposits a large number of eggs on the trunks of the trees or in the ground near the trees. The caterpillar is a yellowish white color with a dark brown head and about 1½ inches long full grown. The young borers that hatch, tunnel through the bark into the growing tissues of the tree. Watch for the first signs of gum every year to prevent complications.

To eradicate them, take a piece of wire or a knife and follow the channel until they are located. Most likely, there are more than one—look carefully. If the wound should be a large one, we suggest painting it with tree paint to avoid infection.

CONTROL OF THE BORER (Peach)

The Peach Borer can attack peach trees at the base of the trunk as well as higher up. Both types of Borers can be checked with a Malathion Spray. This spray should be applied about four times at two week intervals beginning in the mid of June. The mixture should contain one and a half cups of 25% wettable Malathion Powder in five gallons of water.

Spraying of All Fruit Trees

Your trees will have to be sprayed if you want your fruit to be free of all blemishes and your trees free from disease. To produce the highest results spraying is of vital importance.

The amateur home gardener will find that one or more of the recently introduced preparations now on the market is practical to use. Several of the well known chemical companies have a General Purpose Fruit Spray available. Nearly every type necessary is sold in convenient packages sufficiently large to keep the garden well sprayed for the entire season. The directions for use, are plainly marked on all packages.

In the early spring it is necessary to use a dormant spray. The Dormant Spray should be applied after the buds have begun to swell, but before they show green at the tips. This spray is a scale oil spray and is used to control scale insects and other eggs, larvae of those insects that winter-over on trees.

The most important and effective winter spray is the Lime-Sulphur Spray. It will act as a beneficial cleanser for almost all trees; it is an effective fungicide and is used for the control of San Jose Scale, Peach Leaf Curl and Blister Mite. It is used in the late Fall when the leaves are dormant or in the early spring before the buds swell. Manufacturers of the spray caution one not to use Sulphur on apples within ten days to two weeks after using an oil spray. Sulphur may burn the foliage when the temperature is high and should not be used at such times.

If there is any question as to what sprays should be used in your particular area, contact your local county agent or Department of Agriculture representative for information. They will

be most familiar with conditions in your locale and they are in the best position to advise you. Most State Colleges of Agriculture publish bulletins on Spraying for the homeowner and it is wise to write for these.

Lime sulphur should not be applied on a freezing day or on a day when there is danger of freezing since it will freeze to the bark and will injure it. Apply Lime-Sulphur on a mild day when the sun will dry it quickly.

Your Special Attention Requested, Please

SCALE plays a very treacherous part on fruit trees, including Espalier Fruit trees. Through our many years of experimenting we discovered scale to be the major cause for the death of 90% of all fruit trees. It is easily recognized by its round or oyster-shaped shells on the bark or branches which spreads and smothers the breathing pores upon which the tree depends to inhale during the winter months. This scale protects the small live eggs beneath it which survive throughout the winter by sucking the sap from the tree. The sap, which is the blood of the tree, when withdrawn, eventually kills the tree.

Scale is very injurious to the life of fruit trees, and we strongly urge you to rid of scale at first appearance. Scale forms only during the growing season. It is caused by neighboring plants such as ivy, pachysandra, evonymous, lilac and other shrubs which are great carriers of scale. Although scale does total damage to a tree, amateurs will find it very easy to overcome. If signs of scale appear on a tree that is leafed out, the most urgent thing to do is to control its spread by ridding of the scale which protects the eggs over the winter period, and since no scale will develop over winter, these eggs will not be able to protect themselves and they will be checked. To destroy them, take a piece of burlap and rub off the scale as though you were giving the branches a shoe shine. Be sure to get between the twigs, crotches, and angles of the limbs where scale is most dangerous to the welfare of the tree. If you find the burlap difficult to use at certain places, then use a tooth brush with firm or stiff bristles. This procedure will eradicate the scale but will not kill the eggs entirely.

Scale if not checked develops very rapidly and in a short time covers the entire area of the tree. Hence, it is vitally important to guard your trees against scale. Please don't ignore our warning, if you expect fine healthy fruit bearing trees.

PRINCIPLES OF PRUNING

DWARF FRUIT TREES

Pruning is an art, definitely associated with confining the trees to limited sizes. Through pruning one is able to adapt them to various patterns, culture them for economic purposes such as fruit or flower production, stimulate and encourage the growth of new branches or young productive spurs, reduce the tendency of alternate bearing and aid them in returning to a natural habit.

Pruning requires the understanding of a few basic principles, a bit of common sense, sharp tools and the realization that a tree is a living thing that will do its best if given half a chance.

Pruning should consist of thinning out weak wood especially in the top and lower branches, removal of dead, broken and diseased branches, stopping slender outside shoots, cutting out the least desirable of two crossing or closely parallel branches. The amount and type of pruning necessary will vary with the age, rate of growth, type of tree, as well as the former pattern of pruning.

To develop bearing spurs, on the branches, the most important thing to have in mind when pruning is to expose as much as possible, every part of a branch to the sun. Thinning out is the principle to follow when the crown is too dense. Cutting back is advisable when one branch becomes too long, give the tree a pleasant, symmetrical shape.

Prune back such side branches that will give additional branches if the the crown is sparse.

Old trees which are poorly fed may be invigorated by pruning and feeding. In general, give the tree a well-balanced crown by discarding unproportioned branches or shoots. The best time to prune is just before the sap begins to run, early in spring. This pruning develops out their framework, rather than forming suckers. Avoid pruning when the trees are frozen to prevent splitting or breaking of branches and fruit spurs. All cuts should be made so there will be a good leaf-bearing tissue beyond the cut. They should be made as closely as possible to the limb or branch to which the part removed is attached to encourage adequate healing. Long stubs never should be left as the wound cannot heal. In tipping back twigs or limbs cut just barely above a side branch or bud so the wound will heal quickly.

Dead stubs collect moisture and set up rot which will penetrate live tissues and do damage. We recommend sharp instruments and smooth cuts. Trees which have been properly pruned each season seldom require removal of large limbs. Wounds from 1 to 1½ inches in diameter rarely develop decay. Larger wounds should be painted over with antiseptic pruning paint to prevent infection.

PRUNING OF YOUNG DWARF FRUIT TREES

PRUNING APPLES - PEARS - PLUMS - APRICOTS

Our trees are pruned before they are shipped to you.

These varieties require little pruning when young. Fruit trees that are pruned too much when young are usually late in coming into bearing. All of the pruning that such plants need is the removal of branches that are too close together for the development of a well-balanced top. A slingshot crotch at the top of the tree should be eliminated to prevent tree from splitting—remove weaker branch, the trunk which continues is shortened by about 1/3. The lateral branches are shortened only where necessary to give the tree a balanced pleasant shape.

Also, where there is an oversized branch or bruised branch which gives the tree a one-sided appearance, cut them back to the size of the other branches.

After fruit trees come into bearing, more pruning can be given than in the first years after setting.

PRUNING CHERRY — Of all fruit trees, cherries have the least amount of vitality when transplanted. Often, a good percentage of all unpruned cherry trees are killed, but pruning will reduce this great loss considerably. Cherry trees are also subject to losses if planted at the improper time. Fall is a good time to plant cherry trees. Avoid planting cherry trees in an advanced stage.

Two or three year old cherry trees are pruned by thinning out their lateral or side branches, to prevent crowded head and develop desirable spacing of wide single lateral branches. Cut out lateral branches leaving an average of 4 to 5 branches or laterals on the head of the tree.

If trimming the branches is necessary to give the tree a neat, well-balanced frame, these laterals shall only be shortened in proper proportions using sound judgment, when the buds begin to swell.

PRUNING NUTS QUINCES

These varieties require no pruning at time of their planting.

PRUNING PEACHES AND NECTARINES

There is a general opinion among the public that the peach tree is very short lived and therefore, not worthwhile planting. This is decidedly wrong. The peach and nectarine trees are some of the most rapid growing trees and reach their ultimate height within 4 to 5 years if unchecked.

Now, since peaches and nectarines only grow their fruit on wood that has been grown the previous year, if the tree has not the chance to grow young wood every year, it reaches its natural height within 4 to 5 years, and the tree dies or withers away in a short time.

It is absolutely essential to prune the trees radically every spring in order to obtain the necessary young wood. If this pruning is applied correctly, a peach tree can live from 18 to 30 years and produce a full crop of large fine fruit every year. Such a pruning is neither complicated nor difficult to apply

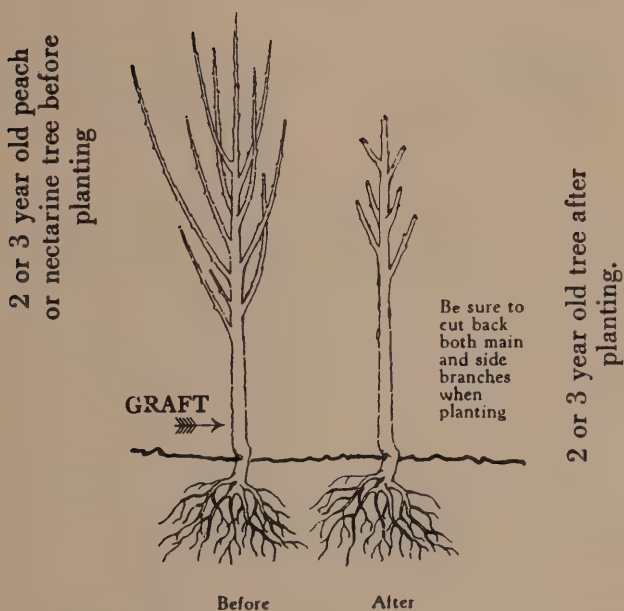
on dwarf peach or nectarine trees. It takes a courageous man to prune a peach tree properly.

The first step, which is most important, must be applied to all peach and nectarine fruit trees, regardless if they are dwarf or not, at time of planting. A one year old tree must be pruned back radically to about 18 to 24 inches above the graft depending upon whether a low or high trunk is desired.

On 2 or 3 year old trees, no branches should remain that are higher than 2 or 3 feet from the ground. Young side branches that have been grown the previous year, should be reduced from 8 to 15 inches. A peach or nectarine tree, pruned in this manner will develop the coming spring, the same amount and length of branches that were cut away. It is on this young wood that you will grow fruit buds for the following season.

Bearing peach trees are pruned to keep the centers of the trees open and induce new shoots to grow on the main branches. In the pruning process, the branches are shortened by cutting them off above outward-growing branches which will carry on.

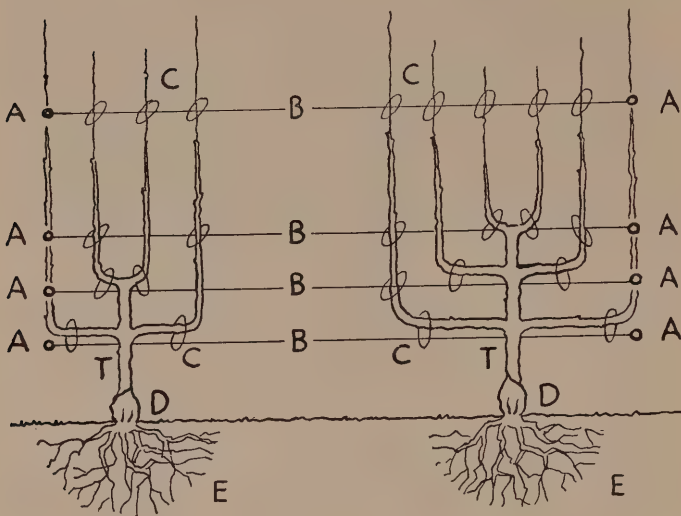
Every few years, peach trees should be given heavier pruning by removing sizable inside branches near the tops of the trees. The best time to prune is after the fruit has set and attained the size of a full grown cherry. One cannot harm a peach or nectarine tree, regardless of how severely it is pruned back.



CARE OF ESPALIER DWARF TRAINED FRUIT TREES

PLANTING - FASTENING — Support of some kind is necessary to protect the branches from severe winter winds and weight of fruit. There are several methods of fastening Espalier Trees. The most popular methods are described below:

One or more Espaliers planted against a wall or fence.



A. Spikes or Flanges set behind end leaders. The first set is placed a few inches below the lowest horizontal branch, so vertical leaders will not have the tendency to spring upward. Use 8" galvanized spikes, allowing 6" to protrude from wall of brick, cement or stone. Use a star drill to avoid wall damage.

Use flanges with nipples on a wooden, clapboard or tile wall, to avoid splitting. Flanges are 6-inch long pipes, 1 inch in diameter, fastened to the wall by means of screws. These may be painted to match the color of the wall.

If several trees are planted, spikes or posts may be set at intervals wherever support is needed.

B. Stretch galvanized number 10 wire horizontally and attach to spikes or posts. Turnbuckles are used when the wire is loose and needs to be tightened for firm planting.

C. Tie main leaders to wires with tarred twine or raffia.

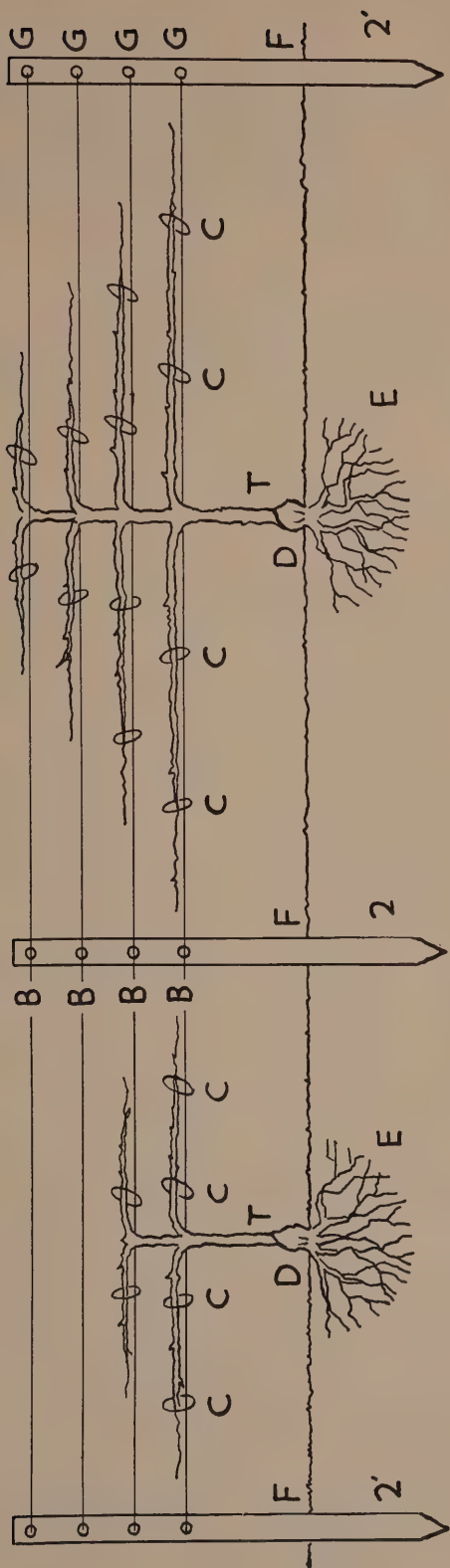
D. Plant Graft above surface.

E. Spread roots in natural position, without crowding.

F. Pipes, 3" Cedar Posts, or 2 x 2 inch stakes, may be used. Drive posts 2 feet deep. Height of posts depends upon type of Espaliers planted. Place terminal posts as far apart as planting will ultimately extend. Posts for a planting of Horizontal Cordons should be placed 20 ft. apart. All posts inserted in the ground should be painted with creosote, for longer last.

G. Hook nails used to attach wire to wooden posts.

T. Trunk—Espaliers planted against a wall should be set at least 6 inches distance from wall to allow for good aeration and root spreading.



One or more Espaliers planted against a wall, fence, or in the open

To Support a Single Tree Against a Wall or in the Open —

Other than wire supports, a trellis of wooden laths can also be used for support. The trellis made with 2 inch laths nailed together in the form of squares somewhat like a checker board, and painted green or white will make a very attractive background. The leaders are fastened to the trellis with raffia, willow or tarred twine.

Fastening — Fan shaped Espaliers —

1. From the center or trunk of the tree, mark off 8 feet on either side. Then drive spikes into the wall. Place spikes at a distance of 18 inches apart. Wire should be stretched lengthwise, passing in front of the tree branches and attached to the spikes.

Planting a Belgian Fence —

1. Plant trees at a distance of exactly 2 feet apart from each other in order to obtain perfect square with the branches. (It is perfectly alright to plant a Belgian Fence with trees spaced 3 feet apart from each other. This type of planting will give an oblique effect rather than a diamond lattice pattern.)

2. Plant the trees so that the graft comes one inch above the surface.

3. The crotch of each tree should be set all on the same level or parallel line. This step is most essential since the perfection of the entire lattice work is based upon this one fundamental.

4. Should a crotch of a tree come higher than necessary, plant the tree deeper in the ground until the crotch is adjusted to match the other trees.

5. Drive posts into the ground of either cedar or pipe. One at each end of the row of planting. The post should be as high as you wish the planting to ultimately reach. String horizontally three rows of galvanized wire and attach to the posts. The first wire should be 18 inches from the ground. The second wire should be one foot above the first wire. The third wire should be one foot above the second wire. Fasten wire to posts. (If cedar posts are used, hook nails are used to hold wire securely to posts.) Then tie branches to wire with raffia.

Or, have supports made to order by your local blacksmith. Iron rods the thickness of a pencil are shaped and soldered together to match the individual tree. One is placed behind each tree. The branches are tied to the rods with raffia. This method of support is an expensive proposition, but it gives a neat effect since all the framework is hidden from view.

6. As a general rule, a Belgian Fence in time will ultimately attain a height of 15 feet if allowed its own way. But the Fence may be kept within limited height. As soon as the trees have grown their leaders to the desired height, train the tops by bending slowly into horizontal position, giving the fence that finished effect. After leaders are bent to position, tie them to their supports with raffia.

ATTENTION — Wire, spikes, turnbuckles, hook nails, etc. can be purchased at any hardware store. Flanges can be obtained at any plumbing supply company. Cedar Posts may be obtained at a lumber mill.

IMPORTANT !

Pruning Espalier Trees every year is essentially important and it is the main key in obtaining successful results. Pruning avoids excess wood, helps one to enjoy picking a larger and far superior crop of fruit every year and brings out the symmetrical pattern of the Espalier Tree. When an Espalier Tree makes too much wood, not only is the beauty and effectiveness of the Espalier lost, but the fruit crop will result in a scanty yield, if any at all.

At planting time, avoid pruning tops and side shoots on an Espalier tree. If necessary, pruning may be applied the following year.

Leaders or Arms are the main branches or skeleton of the Espalier Tree which gives the tree its symmetrical pattern.

Side shoots are the twigs which develop along the main leaders or arms.

The Elbow is that part of the leader or arm which forms the curve.

A Bearing Spur is a small round swollen-like bud usually surrounded by a cluster of leaves, which eventually forms the fruit.

Pruning Vertical Branched Espalier Trees — Apple, Pear —

All side shoots longer than 4 inches should be cut back during the summer to 4 inches. But, should bearing spurs appear on a side shoot which is longer than 4 inches, don't prune that shoot, but allow it to bear the fruit first, for it takes 3 years for a tree to produce a single bearing spur. This pruning should be done about once a month during July, August and September.

Should the leaders become very compact with foliage thin the side shoots out, leaving spaces between bearing spurs 2 or 3 inches apart.

Prune the top of the main leaders in the early spring or winter when the tree is dormant. Cut previous year's top growth back to half its length with a sharp knife in a slanting position. The inner leaders should be kept about 6 inches shorter than the two end leaders. After the desired height has been attained, cut down to one eye each year; should they become too high, cut down below level of new growth, thus making space for future new growth. Espaliers can be allowed to grow almost any desired height, say from 5 to 12 feet. The pruning of the top leaders is very essential for it checks the future growth of the tree.

Pruning Horizontal Cordon Espalier Trees — Apple, Pear —

Cut back side shoots to 6 inches. As a general rule, the fruit of a Horizontal Cordon is borne on the shoots that develop along the outer sides of the leader. Therefore, if thinning out is necessary, do so on the shoots which grow on the top or upper part of the main leader. Never prune the ends of the Cordon, unless the tree has reached its desired length, as such pruning prevents tree from making new growth.

Pruning All Espalier Peach and Nectarine Trees

The essential pruning should be done during the summer. Pinch every new shoot to two eyes. In doing so, two new young branches will be obtained. In the following spring one of these branches should be allowed to bloom, prune the other one down to two eyes. This one gives you the two young branches for the coming year. This procedure done every year creates a continual new supply of young wood. It prevents the side branches from becoming too big and taking all the strength. By following this method, the era of productivity of a peach tree is almost doubled. The bearing spurs are easily recognized during the dormant period, as all the blooming eyes are doubled. This enables one to decide more easily which branch to leave. Since Peach and

Nectarine trees bear fruit only on the new wood made the previous year, this pruning must be followed very closely, if fruit is desired. After leaders have attained 15 inches, tie back like backbone of a fish so as to allow the sunshine and light to reach the eyes as the bearing eyes develop on the new wood during September and October, when exposed to the sun.

Pruning Fan Shaped Espalier Trees — Apple and Pear —

Cut all shoots developing along the leaders which form the framework for the Espalier tree, back to 8 inches, once a month during July, August and September. Don't prune off any shoots shorter than 8 inches.

The trees may be allowed to grow any size desired by trimming the ends of the leaders during the summer months.

In addition, any side shoots that protrude outward, should be cut back to 4 inches as they will never bear fruit.

Pruning Fan Shaped Espalier Trees — Peach —

Follow instructions for "Pruning All Espalier Peach and Nectarine Trees." In addition, any side shoots that develop outward, cut the shoots back to six inches.



SUPERIOR GRAPES OR HYBRIDS

It is astonishing how the public together with the majority of nurserymen are unaware of the tremendous progress that has been made during the last few decades in improving the various strains of grape vines that will grow in the rougher and colder climates of this country.

Throughout North America, from the eastern side of the Rockies to the Atlantic shore, grape vines are grown belonging to several families of species native in the different sections of our vast country. *Vitis Labrusca*; *V. Aestivalis*; *V. Lincecumii*; *V. Riparia*; represent some of the parents of the Concords, Niagaras, and other varieties offered in the market. But, the grapes they yield have an unpleasant foxy flavor, tough skin, coarse seeds, and other inferior qualities that make them undesirable either as table or wine grapes.

The Caucasian Grape (*Vitisvinifera*) is far superior to our native grape. This grape family, evolved in the milder parts of Europe and Asia, whence they were brought to California where they produced the excellent grapes that are familiar to the average American. However, these species have not the necessary make up to withstand our sub-zero weather and succumb disastrously to the diseases prevailing here; while our hardy Native Grapes remain immune.

The North American grape vines which were imported to Europe to be grown and tried in climate similar to ours, brought with them diseases that became fatal to the European grape culture and almost wiped out the old vineyards. Well do I remember the year of 1906 when there did not remain a single healthy grape vine to be found for hundreds of miles around. It was as though our beloved vineyards cried out in agony, "What are you going to do about it?"

In France, the greatest wine growing country in the world, it made a calamity of the first magnitude. European Breeders went to work to save a National industry. Their chief endeavor was to obtain new grape vines or Hybrids that would unite the desirable qualities of resiliency, hardiness and vitality of the

North American vine, with the fine qualities of the European vine, and to eliminate as much as possible the shortcoming of both specie to an almost perfect degree.

For the last 75 years, isolated Breeders have made great studies here in America to create a Hybrid to improve these grapes. They have contributed some good varieties, of which the Golden Muscat introduced by the New York State Experimental Station has lately become better known. While this grape vine has many of the Vinifera qualities, it has maintained the foxy flavor of the American Parent. The wrong material was used in cross-breeding.

Helping my father, who was also searching for the ideal grape vine, I know and well recollect the patient, painstaking efforts, and the many disappointments involved in our most trying attempts. Breeders like Seibel, Seyve Villard, Bacco, Rabaud, Oberlin, the Station in Colmar, and others have produced varieties that combine the wanted qualities of both specie to produce the ideal grape vine. Namely, resiliency to our cold climate; diseases; and absence of all foxiness identical with the old Concord, etc. These Hybrid Grapes, possessing a pleasant sweetness and a certain native fruitness, are in many respects far superior to the California as either fine table or excellent wine grapes.

Unintentionally, France rendered us an enormous service, using the right kind of American Parent material, some of their best creations thrive marvelously well here. They feel right at home. A quality that endears them especially to me is the fact that these Hybrids have retained the traits of the Vinifera par-



ent, in that they lend themselves to Spur pruning. This quality simplifies the pruning and care of the vines and permits one to easily train them into permanent pleasing patterns. This greatly modifies the yearly pruning without changing the shape or size of the trellis. The home owner can train these vines on a trellis against the house or garage wall, as a pergola, along walks, in the garden, etc., thus giving you a chance to enjoy exquisite grapes on your grounds and at the same time you will have a first class, inexpensive, ornamental plant.

Even when grown on a six foot pole, they produce from 10 to 30 pounds of luscious grapes. Knowing that the wines from some of these grapes are used as blends for the finer wines that are imported here, I am convinced that when our wineries make use of the grape material we can grow here, the product will be so good that even the discriminating Frenchman will ask for American wines. You may laugh at this, but time will tell.

These Hybrids are now growing in some isolated vineyards in different parts of the country and are a fine success. Try them and you will be greatly gratified.

For 25 years, I have imported and tested several hundreds of the known Hybrids, which were grown in France, Germany, and Switzerland, together with the product of the American breeders.

Most of the varieties are known by numbers only. Plant vines 6 feet apart. Wires stretched horizontally, posts, or other type trellis may serve as a support.

Now I am ready to offer the following varieties which I have found to be the best.

These French Hybrids require rich soil and for the best results should be fertilized with cow manure. This affects the size of the berries as well as the flavor. The results will be much more satisfactory when cow manure is used.

Also, these grapes will vary slightly from one area to another, responding to differences in soil conditions.

As far as spraying is concerned, a Bordeaux mixture plus a small amount of 50% D.D.T. may be used. This can be applied once the first year of planting in the beginning of July. After this, in following years, spray before the grape clusters bloom, again just after the small berries have set and then two weeks after this post blossom spray.

DO NOT USE D.D.T. 30 DAYS BEFORE HARVEST.



TABLE AND DESSERT GRAPES

The following varieties are fine table and dessert grapes, and rival successfully the California and some of the seedless grapes. I recommend them very highly, having found them disease resistant and thriving in almost all of the Eastern states. All of them can also be used for and produce a fine wine resembling the corresponding French wines.

Price per single grape vine	\$1.75
3 grapes	\$4.50
5 grapes	\$6.25

SEIBEL 5279—Early. White; excellent for home use and the roadside stand. For white grape juice as well as wine. Superb quality.

SEIBEL 9110—Beautiful, well-filled bunches. Color: golden yellow. Delicious for eating and of beautiful appearance. Early.

SEIBLE 13047—White, very showy bunches, edible skin, like other French eating varieties. Mid-season.

SEYVE VILLARD 12375—An outstanding table grape. Very disease resistant. White. Highly recommended for all Eastern states. Mid-season. Muscat flavor.

SEYVE VILLARD 14287—Early. True Muscat grape of the finest flavor. Medium-sized bunches, smallish berries; good production. White grape.

SEYVE VILLARD 20347—Early mid-season. Big berried blue table grape, French type.

STEUBEN—Medium early. A New York table grape. Ripens before and is better than Concord in adaptability. Vigorous vine, disease resistant. Heavy producer of gorgeous bluish-lavender bunches. It will be a revelation to those who enjoy grapes of the American type. Makes a pale pink juice.

WINE VARIETIES

SEIBEL 7053—Blue grape. Early mid-season. Fine grape for short season climates. Heavy producer. Red wine grape.

SEYVE VILLARD 5276—Early. Highly productive, no serious defects; superior wine, clean and brisk. A variety of great promise for American viticulture. White wine grape.

Prices: 12 grapes \$10.00

50 and over — write for special prices.



Leuthardt's New Hybrid Grapes are grown as an Arbor in mixed varieties against a wire trellis, lending a most decorative vine display.

GRAPE VINES

(Strong Rooted, 2 Year No. 1 Vines)

70¢ each — 3 for \$1.80 — 10 for \$5.00

- Fredonia, Real Early, Black
- Delaware, Early, Red
- Portland Earliest White Grape
- Catawba, Late, Dark Copper
- Concord, Midseason, Blue
- Concord Seedless, Late, Blue, \$1.50 each.
- Golden Muscat, \$1.50 each.

CURRANTS

2 Year Old Size — \$1.00 each.

Are a wonderful investment — They fruit at a time when other berries are gone — They make extra fine jams and preserves. No garden should be without them.

- Fays Prolific — Large red currant, productive and hardy. Early-midseason.
- Red Lake—Large, sweetest, finest red currant. Extra hardy. Late.
- Wilder — Large, bright red berry, very productive. Strong grower. Midseason.

RASPBERRY

(Strong Rooted, 2 Year No. 1 Plants)

(Minimum) 10 for \$2.50 — 25 for \$5.00

Raspberries—coming immediately after the strawberries, are the ideal summer fruit. They give big returns of fruit with very little effort.

- Cumberland, Midseason, Black
- Taylor, Midseason New Red
- Latham, Midseason Brilliant Red
- Sunrise, Earliest Red Berry
- Indian Summer, Everbearing Red
- St. Regis, Everbearing Red

GOOSEBERRIES

2 Year

Each \$1.35

- Red Jacket
- Downing, Pale Green

BLUEBERRY

The Blueberry—a beautiful plant—Plant them and give them a chance. In a few years they will be the queens of your home garden. Grow them for their beauty; grow them for their wonderful crops of fine fruit. The bush, the only one that pays its way yearly with a minimum of attention. So beautiful are these new shrubs all through the year that one wonders how any other bush can be compared with them. In the spring, they are a veritable drift of creamy bloom, which is followed in midsummer by clusters and spikes of great berries of the bluest blue, unmatched for their luscious flavor. With the approach of fall, their leaves take on handsome colors of rich carmine and coppery reds and coppery gold that lasts long after all other shrubs have been denuded of their foliage. Finally, when the garden lies half buried in snow, a clump of blueberry bushes with their pretty red and gold twigs will present a most intriguing patch of misty color just when it is most needed.

Blueberry plants are long lived and will probably outlive us all. The cultivated berry will thrive almost anywhere in our home grounds if treated like other shrubs and bushes, or fruit trees. For pollination of blueberries, it is best to have two different varieties near one another.

	Each	3 to 10 Plants Each
2 Year—6 to 12"	1.25	1.00
2 Year—12 to 18"	1.65	1.45
3 Year—18 to 24" (bearing)	2.50	2.30

(More than 10 plants, write for special quotations.)

➤ **BLUE RAY**—Earliest of all blueberries. Early June, 4½ ft. high.

Plant low spreading — well formed, vigorous. Standard early variety. Large berries, dependable heavy bearer, excellent quality for home or market.

➤ **ATLANTIC**—Mid-June, 4 ft. high.

Grows broad rather than tall. This hardy, low spreading bush makes fine hedge planting — fruit large, firm, very good flavor, heavy crops. Good home or market variety.

➤ **RANCOCAS**—Late June. Rarely over 5 ft. high.

Tall, slender, vigorous, upright habit growing bush. Large firm fruit of very good quality — productive — ships well.

➤ **CONCORD**—Early July. 6-7 ft. high.

Very large, attractive, excellent quality. Plant upright, vigorous — Productive. Very large berries, fine flavored.

➤ **JERSEY**—early July, 5-6 ft. high.

Tall, semi-upright, vigorous, attractive bush for lawn planting or in rows in the garden. Extra large, firm berries, excellent for dessert. Profitable variety for home or farm.

➤ **BURLINGTON**—Late July.

Large, erect, vigorous bush. Firm, medium to large berries of dessert quality. Good keeper and shipper.

PLANTING AND CARE OF SMALL BERRIES

GRAPE VINES (STANDARD)

The Grape, while it loves moisture, must have well-drained land, and there should be free exposure to sun and air. Annual and careful pruning in early spring when fully dormant is essential to the production of good grapes, and if the land is poor, manuring must not be forgotten.

Grapes, like peach trees, grow their fruit only on one year old canes. It is futile to plant grape vines older than one or two years old. These also must be pruned back severely like the peaches. The grapes, like the peach, will never bear fruit the first year after planting, regardless how old a vine you may plant. Most of the old wood must be eliminated to get live prolonged growth. Cut tops back to 6 inches above the ground. Plant the "graft" below the surface or plant the vine just above the second bud. Plant Grape Vines 8 x 10 feet apart each way.

BLUEBERRIES

Blueberries require an acid soil containing an abundance of peat moss or rotted leaf mold or other partially rotted vegetable matter and sand. They need moist loose soil, free from rock. If too heavy with clay, sand will improve it. They are self-supporting shrubs. For fall planting, be sure to bring the earth well up around the plant. This will protect the root system and prevent it from heaving during the winter.

Blueberry roots are distributed just under the surface of the soil. For this reason, cultivation should be very shallow, not over two inches deep, so as to leave roots undisturbed. Keep witch grass and other weeds away from plants as it harbors white grubs that feed on the berry roots, and weeds will absorb the moisture needed by your plants. Don't use lime on soil intended for blueberries, for lime will sweeten the soil and make it unfit for this purpose. Avoid barnyard manure on your plants because it causes fungus disease.

They require no pruning for the first few years after planting. But, when plants are half grown or get dense and overbear, thus producing an inferior size of fruit, then trim out the weak branches. As a fertilizer, a mulch of oak leaves or peat moss is excellent. Plant 4 x 4 feet apart each way.

IMPORTANT—Blueberries require acid soil. If the nature of the soil is not acid, we strongly urge you to refrain from planting them if you wish to avoid future dissatisfaction.

We noted several instances where gardeners went through great efforts and heavy expenses to prepare a bed for Blueberries by turning sweet soil to acid. Frankly, the first year, the plants produced an amazing crop of extra large berries of the finest quality. The following years, the crop was very discouraging for the Blueberry bushes lost their vitality and the fruit crop was small and scanty. Why? Because, regardless of how much one tries to change alkaline soil to acid, it is in vain, for the simple reason rains or other elementary influences which are unseen by the human eye, washes away the acid contents present in the soil and three or four weeks later turns the soil back to its original alkaline state.

Undoubtedly, you know when it rains, soils never remain stationary, so it is only logical that the large area of sweet soil will gradually mix with the nearby small area of acid soil causing it to revert to alkaline.

But, if you insist on planting Blueberries, then choose an elevated location so that the rains cannot wash surrounding sweet soils into that area specially prepared with acid contents for the growth of Blueberries.

RASPBERRIES

Should be planted four feet apart each way. In training, allow only a few canes to grow from each plant, cutting away all suckers to throw the strength into the stalks for bearing; all old canes should be removed when the bearing season is over.

A good gravelly soil, or a deep moist loam is generally considered best for the raspberry, yet the plants do well on light or even sandy loam, and on such soil the fruit will ripen some days earlier. The red varieties should not be placed on hard, clayey land, nor on low, wet soil. The black varieties do very well on clayey soil.

Newly set plants should be hoed or cultivated quite frequently, especially early in the season, as it is important that a good start should be obtained the first year. It is important that all weeds should be kept down the first as well as the following seasons. Cultivate very shallow to prevent injury to the roots. Old stable manure is the best fertilizer for general use. On light soils it is best to apply it as a mulch.

The first season only two or three shoots or canes should be allowed to grow from each root or hill. In midsummer, when the canes have reached a height of about two feet, the top should be pinched off with the thumb and finger. This will cause the canes to throw out laterals. These branches should likewise be cut back when they have made a growth of about one foot from the canes. If this summer pruning is neglected until the bushes get to be three or four feet high, shears should be used to cut them back to within two and one-half feet of the ground. It is not necessary to head in all varieties during the summer. Some prefer driving a stake in each hill to which the bushes can be tied to keep them from dropping to the ground when fruiting. The bushes can be allowed to grow, and in the late fall the surplus suckers and the old fruit canes can be cut out, and the suckers that are left for the next year's crop cut back to within two and one-half feet of the ground.

CURRANTS AND GOOSEBERRIES

Plant four feet apart. Sawdust should be used as a mulch. They flourish in almost every kind of soil, but to have the fruit in perfection, plant in rich, deep soil, and give good annual pruning and cultivation. Every year, as soon as the fruit is picked, cut all wood 3 years old. Allow 5 to 6 new shoots to form each year. When plants are grown as stools or bunches, the older and feebler suckers should be cut out, such as crowd the plant.

CONDITIONS OF SALE

Terms

Our terms are strictly cash with order.

We are proud to say that, with few exceptions, we have not raised our prices in the past ten years, meeting the rising tide of increased costs of labor and materials, by cutting all corners to hold the line. (Now our margin of profit is very small, and we find it necessary to add any extras to the bill.)

Packing or Crating

ESPALIER ORDERS—add 10%.

OTHER STOCK — Minimum packing charge is 75c on orders less than \$15.00. Orders amounting to \$15.00 or more — add 5%.

Please Note: The packing and crating charges cover the cost of special packing material used to prevent the trees from drying out, burlap, twine and lumber. It does not include the charges of the Railway Express Company or Parcel Post charges.

Shipping Season

Transplanting can be done successfully in the Spring or Fall as either season is equally good. Our Spring Shipping Season commences about March 15th providing the ground is free from frost and it is safe to ship. It continues until the leaves come out and the trees are no longer dormant, sometime in early May. Our Fall season starts as soon as the leaves have come down; this is about mid or late October and continues into December until the ground is no longer workable. Orders received after it is no longer safe for transplanting will not be shipped and the customer will be so notified.

Due to certain handicaps, if customers request shipment to arrive at a specified time, we make exceptions only in such instances. Order Early—as orders are filled strictly in rotation as they are received.

NOTE: If you have difficulty making your selection, please send us your space measurements and we will offer you our best suggestions. If your requirements call for items not listed or sizes not quoted, please communicate with us, and we will give you an immediate reply as to whether or not we can furnish them.

Methods and Terms of Shipment

EXPRESS COLLECT: All express shipments are insured. When losses occur by detention or mishandling, claims should at once be made by the Consignee on the Transportation Company, so that the shipment can be inspected by a representative of the carrier within 48 hours.

PARCEL POST: Mailing costs must be paid in advance, with the order. Add 10% to the total (minimum ~~75¢~~), when specifying this method. Parcel Post shipments are not insured and travel at the risk of the buyer.

Shipments become the property of the purchaser when received by the transportation company, and we shall not be responsible for any damage while in transit. We are willing at all times to help you establish any just claim for such damage.



IMPORTANT: In ordering nursery stock, please state explicitly the quantity, sizes and the varieties desired. Give careful and definite shipping address.



PLEASE NOTE: We accept all orders subject to crop conditions, and on condition that orders may be cancelled should injury befall our stock from hail, frost, or other cause beyond our control. All orders are accepted without liability for non-performance if labor shortages or delay in transportation should prevent us from making delivery as specified.

Our Guarantee

Our Nurseries are inspected by authorized government inspectors annually and all provincial regulations complied with. A State Certificate of Inspection accompanies each shipment. We guarantee all nursery stock sold by us to be true to name, free from insect pests or plant disease. Our hardy, northern grown stock is of first quality and under ordinary conditions will grow well wherever other fruit trees thrive. Continued growth depends on soil, weather conditions, planting and after care. Our Berry Plants are first quality — but hold no guarantee.

After 10 days, it is mutually understood that the nursery stock is satisfactory. However, any complaint about failure to start growth must be made in writing, within six months from date of purchase and we will replace nursery stock at half price.

The customer becomes responsible for full payment of all nursery stock after shipment has been delivered and accepted.



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HENRY LEUTHARDT

America's Original Specialist in Dwarf and
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